Bombay Gazette.

ADVERTISER.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1826. No. 1879.

Kempt and Co.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the Public, that as the Tide on Monday next, the 5th instant, will be unfavourable for crossing to Colaba, the Sale of the Effects of the late THOS. HOPKINS, Esq. is postponed to Saturday the 10th Instant.

ON THAT DAY,

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.
THE EFFECTS OF THE DECEASED.
AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE ON COLABA,

CONSISTING of Plate, Queen's and Glass Ware, an Eight Light Chandelier, Patent Argand Moon Lamp, a neat set of Mahogany Dining Tables, on Pillar and Claws, Handsome Couches, Cots, Chairs, a good Billiard Table with Queus and Balls complete, some excellent Sherry, and other Wines, a few dozen of very fine creaming Hodgson's Pale. Ale

AT 1 P. M.

Will be put up (also belonging to the Estate) two Capital Saddle Horses, a Chesnut and a Grey

N. B. Catalogues will be published.—Sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 3d June 1826.

FINE WESTPHALIA
HAMS,
IN EXCELLENT CONDITION,
MAY BE HAD AT
Kemptand Co's
AUCTION ROOMS
ON MODERATE TERMS,
FOR READY MONEY.
Bombay, 7th June, 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 8th Instant,

AN Invoice of Saddlery, just imported, Comprising Hunting Saddles and Bridles complete, Portsmouth Heads and Reins, Girths, Sircingles, Stirrup Leathers, Watering Bridles, Holsters with patent leather tops, Ditto with leather Surcingles, Stable Collars with [illegible] and chains.

An Invoice of superior Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Gold Seals and [illegible] an elegant Amethyst Necklace, [illegible]ings.

ALSO
A collection of valuable Books, a Catalogue of which will be published.
Meadows Street, 7th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL,
BY AUCTION,
To-morow the 8th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK
A NEAT
CHARIOT
AND A
LANDAULET
Belonging to a family returned to Europe.
Meadows Street, 7th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
AN Invoice of Gentlemen's Blue Muslin Waterproof Cloaks, lined with Turkey Red, each Rupees 30
Stewart, Forty-second, Graham, and Macduff Tartan Cloaks, each 30
Camlet Travelling Bags with Locks.
AND THE FOLLOWING
WATERPROOF
ARTICLES—VIZ.
Blue Muslin lined with Red.
Black Linen lined with Brown.
Double Grey Calico.
Strong Double Canvas.
Double Grey Duck.
Meadows Street, 7th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
On Commission,
A Neat Light
BUGGY
AND HARNESS.
Price Rs. 550.
Meadows Street, 7th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

A Set of New Stanhope Lamps Rs.	175
A Lady's New Saddle and Bridle	150
Second hand Ditto	50
Cheval Glass	150
Hogarth's Work Complete in 24 Numbers	300

A Choice Collection of Music for a Band, and several Volumes of Vocal and Instrumental Music belonging to an Estate.

Meadows Street, 7th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
AN INVOICE OF PARKER'S
HIGHLY FINISHED
FOWLING PIECES
COMPRISING AS UNDER, VIZ.

BEST double barrelled guns, on a new and approved principle of Percussion, in Mahogany Cases neatly fitted up with every requisite, 1500 Copper Caps & Leather Travelling Cases Rs. 525
Best double barrelled Guns for flints with every Apparatus in Cases as above 400
Single barrelled Ditto on Percussion Principles, with apparatus in Cases ..... 275 to 300
Single barrelled Gun for Flints with apparatus in Mahogany Case ... 260

ALSO
NEW REGULATION
INFANTRY SWORDS
Richly Gilt and lined with Patent Leather, each Rs. 40.
FULL MOUNTED PATENT
LEATHER SWORD BELTS
with Richly Gilt Furniture,
each Rs. 15.
Meadows Street, 7th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
THREE ELEGANT
Calcutta Built
DENETS
and Harness,
PRICE EACH Rs. 1100.
ALSO
A FEW
Lucknow Hookah Snakes,
PRICE EACH Rs. 18.
Meadows Street, 7th June 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This day Wednesday, the 7th Inst.
AT THEIR ROOMS,

THE following Articles, belonging to the Estate of an officer deceased, viz.

Two Saddle Horses, Tents, a Palanquin, Glass and Queen's Ware, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Book, &c. &c.

N. B.—The Horses will be put up at 12 o'clock precisely.

Bombay, 7th June 1826.

To be Let,

A LOWER ROOMED HOUSE Situated at Mazagon, near the *Nabob's Tank*. For particulars apply to the Gardner, living in the said House.

Bombay, 7th June 1826.

SECOND

Calcutta Lottery

OF

1826.

TICKETS to be had at the office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 7th June 1826.

FOR PORTSMOUTH DIRECT,

THE VERY FAST SAILING SHIP

ASIA,

Captain Stevenson,

Will be loaded on Saturday, 10th Instant,

AND PROCEED TO SEA,

A DAY OR TWO AFTERWARDS;

Application for Passage,

CAN BE MADE

AT

Messrs. Forbes & Co.'s

TO

MR. GRASSICK.

Bombay, 7th June 1826.

For Freight or Passage,

TO

ENGLAND,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

DIADEM,

OF 400 TONS,

R. B. Cotgrave Esq. R. N.

COMMANDER.

THIS Ship was to leave Portsmouth on the 25th January and may be daily expected. The Diadem is well fitted up for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon—For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART & CO.

Bombay, 7th June, 1826.

For Passage direct

TO

LONDON,

THE FINE FAST SAILING NEW SHIP

ELPHINSTONE

500 TONS,

A. McLean

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail on or before the 22nd June, and has room for a few Tons of light goods, is built on Sir Robert Sepping's New Plan, carries an experienced Surgeon, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers, Plans of which may be seen and further particulars known on application to the Commander on Board, or at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th June 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO

LONDON

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

DARIUS,

OF 400 TONS,

Captain Thomas Bowen,

WILL Sail in the Beginning of July. For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART & Co.

Bombay, 7th June 1826.

For Passage to London

DIRECT,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

MARY ANNE

of 620 Tons,

Capt. T. McDonell,

WILL BE DESPATCHED EARLY IN JULY,

FOR Particulars apply at the office of Messrs. RANKEN & SAUNDERS. A Medical Gentleman proceeding to England who will undertake the professional duties on board may have a free passage.

Bombay, 7th June 1826.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 7TH JUNE, 1826. No. 1879.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH MAY 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 165 of 1826—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following orders.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Delamotte dated Camp Deesa, 4th May, directing all reports and returns of the Baroda Subsidiary Force to be made to him in consequence of the Command having devolved upon him by the lamented death of Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, on the 26th April.

An order by the same officer dated Camp Deesa, 14th April 1826, directing Lieutenant and Quarter Master Browne, of the 8th Regiment N. I. to perform the duties of Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta Languages to the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry, until further orders.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel F. Dyson, dated Camp near Mhow, 3d April 1826, directing all reports and returns of the Field Force at Mhow to be made to Lieutenant Colonel F. Salter, in consequence of his own reappointment to the Command of the Troops in Cutch, by the Government Order of the 16th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1826.

No. 166 of 1826—Acting Assistants Apothecary and Steward, John Wright and Laurence Kelly are respectively confirmed as Assistants Apothecary and Steward, on the full pay of their rank as laid down in Sec. VI Article I of the Medical Regulations.

No. 167 of 1826—The circumstances which led to the augmented strength of the Native Infantry Regiments on this Establishment, by the General Order of 21st April 1825, having ceased to operate, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that Recruiting be discontinued until the strength of each Regiment shall have sunk to the Peace Establishment of 800 effective Privates and 60 Supernumeraries, as authorized by the General Order of the 19th September 1823, with the exception of the 5th, 8th, 15th, and 19th, Regiments now employed in the Territories of His Highness the Guicawar, whose strength is to be kept up to 1000 privates each while forming part of the Subsidized Force. All Regiments of the line in future forming part of the same Force, whilst consisting of four Regiments only, are to be completed to the same strength as long as they may be so employed.

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1826.

No. 168 of 1826.—The following Orders are confirmed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

An Order by the Officer in Command of Candeish dated Mulligaum 9th May 1826, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant J. E. Parsons of the 11th Regiment N. I. to perform the duties of Major of Brigade until the arrival of Lieutenant Crozier, the Officer appointed to that situation, or until further Orders, upon the occasion of Brigade Major Newton proceeding to join his Station in the Southern Conkan.

An Order by the Officer Commanding in the Southern Concan, dated Camp near Severndroog Wednesday 10th May 1826, directing Lieutenant J. Swanson, of the 19th Regiment N. I. to officiate as Major of Brigade until the arrival of Captain Newton, or until further Orders.

No. 169 of 1826.—In pursuance of the principle adopted by the Supreme Government of Fort William, the Governor in Council is pleased so far to modify the plan announced in General Orders of the 31st May and 7th June 1824, as to direct that the separation of Battalions into Regiments on this establishment be considered to have effect from the 1st May 1824, and that the old Regiments of two Battalions shall have the benefit of all casualties as they become known, whether they actually happened prior to that date, or in consequence of the rules for Retirement published in General Orders of the 14th Sept. 1824, by which officers not returning to India shall be struck off the strength of the army at the expiration of two years from the date of their landing in England.

2d. Lieut. William Burrowes, of the late 7th Regt. N. I. who was dismissed and struck off the strength of the army on the 13th May 1824, is accordingly to be accounted for as effective on the day of the Division of Regiments.

3d. The names of the undermentioned officers are also to be considered as struck off, as Casualties prior to the division.

Capt. E. Towsey late 3d Regt. retired from the 6th April 1822.

Lieut. W. Maxwell, do. 16th March 1824.

Lieut. P. Downey, late 5th Regt. do. 12th April 1824.

Capt. M. F. Collis late 8th Regt. do. 11th Feb. 1824.

Capt. H. L. Anthony, of the 16th Regt. N. I. (late of the 8th Regt.) who has been absent since the 29th May 1821, and Lieut. John Addison, of the 18th N. I. (late 9th Regt.) who left India on the 1st May 1820, are to be considered as transferred to the Invalid Establishment from the following dates, and to be considered casualties prior to the division of Regiments.

Capt. H. L. Anthony, from the 28th Nov. 1823.

Lieut. J. Addison, 6th November, 1822.

Should either Captain Anthony or Lieutenant Addison hereafter satisfactorily account to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors for their absence from India, they will on their return be considered eligible to be replaced in their Corps from which they were removed.

The following alteration of rank and transposition of Officers, are accordingly sanctioned.

Late 3d Regt. N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Captain J. W. Aitchison, and Lieutenant W. Maxwell (deceased) to take rank in succession to Towsey retired.—Date of Rank 7th April 1822.

Captain H. Adams (rank from the 7th April 1822, to be cancelled) to take rank vice Pierce promoted.—Date of Rank 14th July 1822.

N. B. Lieutenant H. Conyngham from the Cavalry brought on the strength.

* Captain P. Mackeever to take rank vice Fearon promoted,—1st May 1824.

* Captain G. B. Aitchison to take rank on the new Establishment.—Do. do. do.

Lieutenant C. D. B. Prescot to take rank vice Paterson deceased,—13th August 1822.

Lieutenant H. Hart (rank from the 7th April 1822 to be cancelled) to take rank vice Conyngham deceased,—24th October 1822.

Lieutenant H. M. Duncan to take rank vice Maxwell deceased,—17th March 1824.

Lieutenant Thomas Ridout (rank from the 17th March 1824 to be cancelled) to take rank vice Mackeever promoted.

PROMOTION.

Lieutenant J. L. Mathews (deceased) to be Captain on the new Establishment.—Date of Rank 1st May 1824.

N. B. This cancels the promotion of Lieutenant Hewit, and Ensign R. Farquhar.

TRANSFERS.

From the present 5th to the 6th Regiment N. I.

Captains J. W. Aitchison, P. Mackeever, and J. L. Mathews, (deceased) Lieutenants F. T. Farrel, J. R. Woodhouse, J. Fawcett, J. B. F. Levery, W. Macan, G. T. Parry, W. Maunsell, and D. Carstairs.

From the present 6th to the 5th Regt. N. I.

Captains H. Adams, and G. B. Aitchison, Lieutenants W. V. Hewitt, W. Keys, H. Spencer, E. Carthew, W. N. T. Smee, B. Justice, R. A. Bayley, and R. S. Gibson (deceased.)

Present 5th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant E. Brett, to take Rank vice R. S. Gibson deceased.---Date of Rank 27th June 1824.

PROMOTION.

Lieutenant W. V. Hewitt to be Captain, and Ensign H. Wood to be Lieutenant, in succession to Gibbon promoted,—2d February 1826.

Present 6th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Captain F. F. Farrell to take Rank vice Challon deceased,—20th November 1825.

PROMOTION.

Ensign R. Farquhar to be Lieutenant, vice Farrell promoted,—Ditto.

N. B. This cancels the promotion of Lieutenant W. Keys, and Ensign G. J. Graham.

Lieutenant J. R. Woodhouse to be Captain, vice Mathews, deceased,—29th November 1825.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant J. B. M. Gillandars, (Rank from the 27th June 1824, to be cancelled) to take Rank vice Woodhouse promoted,—Ditto.

Late 5th Regt. N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

* Lieutenant C. B. Morton to take rank vice Dawney deceased.---Date of Rank 13th April 1824.

TRANSFERS.

From the present 9th to 10th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenants R. T. Lancaster, and C. B. Morton, Ensigns W. S. Adams, E. Marsh, and George Wilson.

From the present 10th to the 9th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenants J. Beek, and R. J. Littlewood, Ensigns J. Hay (deceased) D. J. Powell (deceased) and J. B. Bellasis.

Present 10th Regt. N. I.

PROMOTION.

Ensign W. S. Adams to be Lieut. vice Pouget promoted.—Date of Rank 2d December 1824.

N. B. This Cancels the promotion of Ensign J. Hay and of Ensign J. D. Powell, to be Lieutenant vice Hay deceased.

Late 7th Regiment N. I.

TRANSFERS.

From the present 13th to the 14th Regt. N. I.

Consequent on Lieutenant W. Burrows being on the strength of the army on the 1st May 1824,

Lieutenants W. H. Waterfield, G. P. Le Messurier, D. L. Victor, A. Troward, T. R. Wynter, C. S. Stuart, R. Hutt, A. R. Wilson, J. S. F. Rebenack and D. W. Scobie, Ensigns F. B. Tucker, J. Burrows and R. Shortreed.

From the present 14th to the 13th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenants L. R. Home, (deceased) G. W. Blachley, H. G. Roberts, A. W. Pringle, E. W. Kennett. S. C. Spencer, G. W. Oakes, J. M. Shortt, and A. Bradford, Ensigns H. Forbes, C. W. Wenn, G. Constable and T. Dickson.

Present 13th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

* Lieutenant H. Forbes to take rank vice Burrowes dismissed.—Date of rank 14th May 1824.

Captain L. R. Home (deceased) and Lieutenant C. W. Wenn to take rank in succession to Harvey deceased.—19th Ditto.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant G. W. Blachley to be Captain, and Ensign G. Constable to be Lieutenant, in succession to Clark deceased,—22d July 1824.

N. B. This Cancels the promotion of Lieut. G. P. LeMessurier and Ensign J. Burrowes.

Lieutenant H. G. Roberts to be Captain, and Ensign T. Dickson to be Lieutenant, in succession to Stamper promoted.—Ditto 19th March 1825.

N. B. This Cancels the promotion of Lieutenant D. L. Victor and Ensign R. Shortreed.

Lieutenant A. W. Pringle to be Captain vice Pottinger promoted.—Ditto 1st May 1825.

N. B. This Cancels the promotion of Lieutenant A. Troward.

Lieutenant E. W. Kennett to be Captain, and Ensign G. Tollemache to be Lieutenant, in succession to L. R. Home deceased.—Ditto 27th March 1825.

Present 14th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK,

Captain W. H. Waterfield & Lieut. F. N. B. Tucker (rank from the 19th May 1824 to be cancelled) to take rank in succession to Dunlop deceased.—Ditto 3d December 1824.

Late 8th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant B. Crispin to take rank vice Anthony invalided.—Do. 29th Nov. 1823.

Lieut. J. Mitchell to take rank vice J. S. Iredell promoted.—Do. 12th Jan. 1824.

* Captain F. M. Iredell to take rank vice Collis deceased.—Date of rank 12th Feb. 1824.

Lieutenant C. Hunter to take rank vice F. Iredell promoted.—Do. do.

* Captain H. C. Holland to take rank on the new Establishment,—1st May 1824.

TRANSFERS.

From the present 16th to the 15th Regt. N. I.

Captains F. M. Iredell, H. C. Holland, S. Iredell and J. B. Goodiff.

Present 16th Regt. N. I.

PROMOTION.

Lt. G. F. Penley to be Captain vice Snodgrass promoted.—24th August 1825.

The promotion of Lt. Anthony being Cancelled.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant C. A. Stewart to take rank vice Penley promoted.—Date of rank 24th Aug. 1825.

PROMOTION.

Ensign G. S. Brown to be Lieutenant vice J. Whitaker deceased.—13th Nov. 1825.

N. B. Ensign G. S. Brown 15th Regt. and J. Cheshyre 16th Regt. were permitted to exchange by G. G. O. 16th July 1824.

Late 9th Regt. N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lt. J. Harvey (deceased) to take rank vice J. Addison invalided,—7th Nov. 1822.

L. A. F. D. Fraser to take rank vice T. D. Hughes deceased.—19th June 1823.

Lt. T. B. Forster to take rank vice G. Sangster deceased.—10th July 1823.

Lt. R. H. H. Fawcett (dismissed) to take rank vice J. T. Ellis promoted,—30th Sept. 1823.

Late 9th Regt. N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant W. Campbell to take rank vice T. B. Kinsey deceased.—Date of rank 6th Nov. 1823.

Lieutenant H. W. Pickford, to take rank vice J. Harvey, deceased—ditto, ditto.

PROMOTION.

Ensign C. J. F. Pottinger to be Lieutenant vice J. Worthy promoted,—1st May 1824.

TRANSFERS.

From the present 17th to the 18th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenants J. H. M. Luyken, B. Kingston, A. F. Bartlet, F. H. Billamore, A. F. Johnson, T. Probyn, H. Macan, T. B. Forster, W. Campbell, and C. J. F. Pottinger, Ensigns D. Davidson, and W. D. Cruikshank.

From the present 18th to the 17th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenants C. F. Pelly, E. E. M. Willoughby, H. M. Corsellis, C. C. Rebenack, J. S. Johnson, H. James, A. F. D. Fraser, R. H. H. Fawcett (dismissed) and H. W. Pickford, Ensigns R. Webb, G. G. Malet (transferred to the Cavalry) and G. Johnson.

Present 7th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant R. Webb to take rank vice Fawcett dismissed.—Date of rank 5th February 1826.

N. B. The Officers marked thus have no alteration in their dates of Commissions.

Bambay Castle. 30th May 1826.

No. 170 of 1821.---The following promotions are made in consequence of the death of Lieut. Colonel George Midford, of the 3d Regt. N. I, which took place, on the 28th instant.

INFANTRY.

Senior Major W. Meall, to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Mitford deceased.---Date of rank 26th May 1826.

12th Regiment N. I.

Captain J. W. Graham to be Major, Lieut. A. T. Reid to be Captain, and Ensign George Fisher to be Lieutenant, in succession to Meall promoted.---Do. do.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

19TH MAY 1826.

The Hon'ble M. A. H. Harris Register and Assistant to the Criminal Judge of the Court of Adawlut in the Northern Concan.

26TH MAY 1826.

Mr. William Birdwood, Assistant Register to the Court of Adawlut of Broach.

Mr. Robert Anderson, Assistant Register to the Court of Adawlut of Kaira.

31ST MAY 1826.

Mr. G. F. Hughes, 3d Magistrate of Police, in charge of the Mahim Division.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

30TH MAY 1826.

Mr. John Burnett, Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's.1 | 10*d*.to 1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs.per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JUNE 1826.

The arrivals during last week were so numerous, that we must refer our readers to another page, for the lists of Ships and passengers.

Extract from a letter written on board the Sarah, Dated 13th April.

"I have the pleasure to inform you of our arrival at St. Helena, after a most tedious Passage, having been detained in the Mozambique channel for 27 days with successive gales of wind; the whole of which time, we only gained 100 miles on our course, I arrived here on the 7th Instant & am now getting under weigh."

Letters have been received via Madras from the Cambridge, Capt. Barber, dated at St. Helena 19th Feb. The Passengers were all well. The Sibbald and Britannia, had passed, The Ceres laying there, The Cambridge was to have continued her voyage next morning.

It is with concern we annouuce the death of General Hewett, which occurred at sea, after his embarkation at Madras, for Columbo, on board the Ship Elphinstone.

Information has been received through the channel of private correspondence, of an intention to abolish the H. C.'s Marine establishment, the duties of which, are, hereafter, to be performed by the Royal Navy.

We have beeu informed, that a Steam Vessel actually left England in March, for Bombay; but was obliged to return, in consequence of some accident having deranged her machinery.

It was intended, that she should have proceeded from Madeira in company with a ship, in order that mutual assistance might he afforded. During a continuance of fair winds, the Steam Vessel would have been towed by her consort, and in unfavourable weather she was to have returned the favour.

It is supposed the principal object of this undertaking was, to open the long wished-for communication between India and Great Britain, via Suiz.

On Friday arrived the H. C. Ship Thomas Coutts, Capt. Chrystie, from the Downs the 4th of March.

The papers brought by this conveyance, present but little of interest. A continuation of the melancholy accounts, furnished by former arrivals, of mercantile distress, the exultations of foreboding Prophets, & various schemes in contemplation, for the recovery of prosperity.

Parliament opened in the begining of February, and *much*, as usual, has been said; but little done. His Majesty called the attention of his trusty Commons to the distresses of his people; in obedience to which call, the ministers have proposed to raise the price, of what are generally considered the necessaries of life, to all his Majestys subjects. The means by which such a *relief* is to be accomplished are, loans on warehoused and bonded goods, in order that the owners may not be obliged to bring

them into the markets, till high prices return!

The general distress from want of employment, among the working classes, has given rise to serious disturbances at Macclesfield and other manufacturing towns; yet provisions are to bear a higher value, by the advice of ministers and the assistance of Parliament, while wages must of necessity reduce with the demand for labour.

Among the melancholy effects of the late failures, we observe the death of Mr. Goldschmidt; which is wholely attributed to his bankruptcy. This is the third Goldschmidt who could not survive the decline of prosperity.

Two months have not elapsed, since we hinted at the probability of a Russian army being shortly in motion, towards the Turkish dominions. It now appears, that a belief was prevalent in Europe of a Russian army preparing to cross the Pruth, (a river dividing the Russian and Turkish territories in Moldavia) in the spring. The Rusian Embassador, Count Lieven, has left the British Court, and the Duke of Wellington was despatched with unlimited powers, on a special mission to Petersburgh; the subject of which, is said to be hostile towards the intentions of Nicholas. How far his Graces diplomatic talents are suited to so important an occasion, we have yet to learn. As a regal representative in foreign Courts, his practice has not been on the settlement of many delicate points of national honor, or intricate matters of right, when the question of peace or war was to be decided in the very nursery of state of intrigues; nor has his senatorial display of penetration, knowledge, or experience, induced the belief, that practice alone is wanting; but as the selection implies confidence, there can be little doubt, that some evidence has been discovered, of his political sagacity ripening into maturity. Like Marlborough, he won his strawberry-leaf coronet in the field. He is also said to resemble him in *literary acquirements*; and as it seems his Graces Ambition to form a perfect parallel, by shining equally in the Character of Plenepotentiary, it is at least indulgent in the British Cabinet, to afford him every opportunity. The wisdom of granting unlimited powers to one whose abilities are not yet full blown, has certainly been questioned by many, but the late necessity of recalling an experimental Embassador from the Brazils, for exceeding his commission, proves the the ill effects of curbing a genius for negotiation.

A splendid Russian Embassy is said to have arrived at the Persian Court, but its object is not known.

The Elephant at Exeter Change having come must, fearful apprehensions were entertaind, that his cage would not long resist, the unceasing efforts he made to obtain his liberty. It was therefore agreed, after every endeavour to reduce his spirit had failed, that he should be destroyed. Poison was accordingly offered under various disguises, but invariably rejected: and such was the animals suspicion of treachery, that he abstained for a considerable time from all descriptions of food; and when tempted with oranges, crushed them, and examined their contents. At length he was sentenced to be shot; and expired, after 152 musquet balls had entered his breast and head.

A considerable sum was realized by exhibiting the dead body, and its sale for dissection.

It is said in one account, which we publish, "the Elephant was caught in *Bombay*"!

The probability of so tremendous an animal breaking loose in London, caused general consternation and terror, which, with its usual magnifying powers, made those who had never seen an Elephant, believe him to be five times larger than any Elephant ever was; and in begining his career, it was supposed, he would give liberty to every animal in the Menagerie, & then march through the town accompanied by a splendid retinue of Lions, Tigers, Wolves and Hyenas &c. Half London was to be destroyed in a week; and nothing but the Elephant and his attendants, appears to have been thought or talked of, for nearly the same period. Of course, such an opportunity for the circulation of squibs was not lost. The Ultra royalists were said to have expressed great surprise, that so sagacious a being, should have struggled for liberty; and could only account for such a marvellous occurrence, by the possibility of his mind having been corrupted by the example of Brougham, Hume and other wild animals, who had attracted greater crouds, by their frantic endeavours after the same phantom: while some elderly maiden-ladies, who had studied natural history, attributed it to another cause, and thought that even the brute creation seemd to partake of that general depravity, which had marked the present age, ever since the publication of that vile work *Don Juan*.

Among the number of petitions, which the state of affairs has brought before the legislature, we observe one from Mr. Cobbett; the substance of which is, "that the petitioner viewd with considerable alarm, that part of a promissory-note bill, which allowed the Bank of England to continue issuing one and two pound notes, for a longer period than was at first intended."

The proceedings of Parliament on its opening, being too voluminous for insertion, we can only afford room for publishing a brief summary and,

THE KINGS SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty has seen with regret the embarrassment which has occurred in the pecuniary transactions of the country, since the close of the last Session of Parliament.

"This embarrassment did not arise from any political events, either at home or abroad; it was not produced by any unexpected demand upon the Public Resources; nor by the apprehension of any interruption to the general tranquillity.

"Some of the causes to which this evil must be attributed lie without the reach of direct Parliamentary interposition, nor can security against the recurrence of them be found, unless in the experience of the suffering which they have occasioned.

"But to a certain portion of this evil correctives at least, if not effectual remedies, may be applied; and his Majesty relies upon your wisdom to devise such measures as may tend to protect both private and public interests against the like sudden and violent fluctuations by placing on a more firm foundation the currency and circulating credit of the country.

"His Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all foreign Princes and States, the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards his Majesty. His Majesty. on his part, is constant and unwearied in his endeavors to reconcile conflicting interests, and to recommend and cultivate peace both in the Old World and in the New.

"His Majesty commands us to inform you that, in pursance of this policy, his Majesty's midiation has been successfully employed in the conclusion of a treaty between the Crowns of Portugal and Brazil, by which the relations of friendly intercourse long interrupted between two kindred nations have been restored, and the independence of the Brazilian Empire has been formally acknowledged.

"His Majesty loses no opportunity of giving effect to the principles of trade and navigation, which have received the sanction of Parliament, and of establishing them as far as possible by engagements with Foreign Powers.

"His Majesty has directed to be laid before you, a copy of a Convention, framed on these principles, which has recently been concluded between his Majesty and the King of France? and of a similar Convention with the free Hanseatic cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh.

"His Majesty has likewise directed to be laid before you a copy of a Treaty, of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation

concluded between his Majesty and the Republic of Colombia, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the close of the last Session. For the carrying into effect some of the stipulations of this Treaty, his Majesty will have need of your assistance.

"His Majesty regrets that he has not to announce to you the termination of hostilities in India; but the operations of the last campaign through the bravery of the forces of his Majesty and of the East India Company, and the skill and perseverance of their commanders, have been attended with uniform success; and his Majesty trusts that a continuance of the same exertions may lead, at no distant period, to an honourable and satisfactory ratification.

"His Majesty's attention has been directed to the consideration of several measures, recommended in the last Session of Parliament for improving the condition of Ireland.

"The industry of that part of the United Kingdom, his Majesty has the satisfaction of acquainting you, is in a course of gradual and general advancement—an advancement mainly to be attributed to that state of tranquillity which now happily prevails throughout all the Provinces of Ireland.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

"His Majesty has directed the Estimates for the year to be prepared and laid before you.

"They have been framed with an anxious desire to avoid every expenditure beyond what the necessary demands of the public service may require.

"His Majesty has the satisfaction of informing you that the produce of the Revenue in the last year has fully justified the expectations entertained at the commencement of it.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty deeply laments the injurious effects which the late pecuniary crisis must have entailed upon many branches of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom.

"But his Majesty confidently believes that the temporary check which commerce and manufactures may at this moment experience will, under the blessing of Divine Providence, neither impair the great sources of our wealth, nor impede the growth of national prosperity."

ARRIVALS.---Capt. J. Cocke, Artillery.
Lieut. W. Whillie, Do.
Asst. Surgeon. Cameron, 4th Ex. Bat.
Capt. C. C. Massey 7th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. R. Payne, Sub Asst. Comy. General
Lieut. A. P. Le Messurier 23d Regt. N. I.
Ensign W. R. Forbes, attached to Queens. Royals.
Major Farquharson, 22d Regt.
Capt. Fosbery, 8th Regt. M. N. I.
Capt. John Logan, 6th M. Lt. Cy.
Lieut. George Forster 6th B. Lt. Cy.

DEPARTURES.---Capt. John Clunes 12th Regt. N. Infantry, Lieut. W. C. Bell, 2d B. E. Regt, Lieut. S. N. B. Broadhead, H. C. B. Marine.

DEPARTURES.--June 3d, French Barque LeOerginie, F. Naud, to Marseilles.

Do. Brig Grecian (Free Trader) Lancelot Bouch, to Liverpool.

4th, Ship Shah Byramgore, J. Crockett, to China.

Do. Barque Fortune (Free Trader) John Gilkison, to Greenock.

Passengers by Barque Fortune.--Mrs. Cadenhead, Mrs. Lodge, Mr. Ibbs.

Capt. A. Grafton, Surveyor of the Deckan.
Lieut. N. Campbell, Asst. do.
Lieut. G. Boyd, Asst. do.
Capt. C. Head, Queens Royals.
Asst. Surgeon. I. L. Cameron, 4th Ex. Bat.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 1st, Ship Norkfolk, Alex. Greig, from Calcutta 19th March, Sandhead 7th April.

2d, The Hon'ble Company's Ship Thomas Coutts, Alex. Chrystie, from the Downs March 10th 1826.

Do. Ship Milford, T. J. Jackson, from Bengal 25th March.

Do. Ship Upton Castle, John Thacker, from Calcutta 23d March.

3d, Ship Eliza, D.Oliver from Calcutta 16th March.

Do. Ship Darius, (Free Trader,) Thos. Bowen, from London Dec. 27th 1825.

Do. Ship Elphinstone, A. McLean, from Calcutta 25th Feb. Madras 3d April.

Do. Ship Caledonia, T. H. Johnston, from Bengal.

4th, The H. C. Ship Duchess of Athol, E. M. Daniel, from Cows, Isle of Wight 8th March 1826.

Do. Ship Sultan, Thos. Mitchell, from Persian Gulph, Bushire 11th May.

Do. French Brig Landais, D- Etchwerry, from Bordeaux.

4th, The H. C. Ship Lord Lowther, Charles Stewart, from England and last from St. Helena.

5th, Ship Bombay Castle, W. Durant, from China 16th March.

6th Ship Mary Anne, Thos. McDonnell, from Calcutta 11th April.

Passengers per Norfolk.--Mrs. Thomson, Miss J. Thompson, Miss C. Thompson, Mr. J. Bennet, Mr. W. Roony.

Do. per H. C's. Ship Thos. Coutts.—Mrs. Wilson, Miss Palmer, Miss Arrow, The Hon'ble John Fobes, Capt. David Wilson, Lieut. Hogart, Rev. Randall Ward, Lieut. Henning, R. N., Mr. Gordon Cooke, Mr. John M. Mitchell, Mr. Wm. T. C. Scriven, Mr. Henry Ashe, Mr. Robt. H. Richards, Mr. Walter Scott, Mr. Lorne M. Mc Intyre, Mr. Henry J. H. Christopher, Mr. Thos. Wm. Hicks, Mr. Fitzherbert Williams, Mr. Charles F. Jackson, Mr. Frederick Twynam, Mr. Chaude C. Lucas, Mr. Chas. G. G. Munroe, Mr. Henry Dolphin, *Cadets;* 149 men, 7 Women, 1 Child, H. C's. Recruits, 25 Boys for the H. C's. Marine.

Do. per Upton Castle.—Miss Honner, Mr. Honer,

Do. per Darius.—Capt. T. Fosbery, M. H. Dawson. Mr. B. Phillipson, Mr. J. Trotter, Mr. E. Fallon; Captain Leech and six seamen, late of the American Brig Thetis lost on Mayotta.

Do. per Elphinstone.—Capt. Webster, Lieut. McLean, Mr. J. Suter, Mr. Clarkson, Mrs. Hogg, Miss J. Hogg. Miss L. Hogg. Miss E. Hogg, Mr. J. Hogg.

Do. per Duchess of Athol.—To Bengal (via Bombay.—Lieut. G. Forster, M. C. E. Trevelyan, writer.

To Madras.—Captain J. Logan, (via Bombay.)

To Bombay.—Miss E. M. Meall, M. Holland; Cadets J. E. S. Waring, C. Threshire, J. W. Auld, J. T. R. Willoughby, B. H. Crockett, W. B. Salmon, T. H. Brown, Volr. J. J. Frushard, G. B. Kempthorne. Cadet Robert Armstrong, (died 20th May, 1826.)

Do. per Lord Lowther.---Major Farquharson, 22d N. I., Major J. Elder 1st E. Regt., Capt. Deysdale, 50th N. I., Lieut. D. Scott N. C., Cadets Denman, —— Pritchard, J. M. Johnston, Free Mariner, Mrs. Bazett Doveton, Miss Eliza Read.

Do. per Bombay Castle.---W. P. Legeyts Esq. T. Fox Esq.

Do. per Mary Anne.---Capt. Shaw, Madras

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Pyramus for London.
H, C. Abercromby for China.
Edinburgh for Ditto.
Glorious for Ditto.
Illustre Almeida for Ditto.
Exmouth for Ditto.
Francis Warden for Ditto.
Dutch.—Asia for Hamburgh.
Arab.—Wootmany for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 9th Portuguese Brig Dourado, M. J. Carvalho, from Rio de Janeiro 28th Feb.

May 11th Bark Byramgore, H. M. Beyts, from Bombay 5th April, Acheen and Madras 4th May.

Do. Ship Resolution, R. McDonald, from Arracan 2d May.

May 11th Brig Caroline, H. W. Quick, from Arracan 2d May.

May 12th Ship Cashmere Merchant, Thomas Woodly, from Arracan 2d May.

Do. H. C. Schooner Freak, C. R. Richardson, from Amherst Island 30th April.

May 13th H. C. Armed Brig Sophia, J. Crawford, from Amherst Island 20th April.

May 14th Ship Elizabeth, W. Cock, from Madras 19th April, Coringa 7th and Vizagapatam 9th May.

Passengers per Byramgore, from Bombay:—Lieutenant R. McDermott, H. M. 44th Regiment; Lieutenant C. T. McMahon, H. M. 87th Regiment; Lieutenant Gordon, 11th Bengal Native Infantry; Mr. J. H. Dupont, and 17 Natives, from Madras; N. Farquhar, 2 Soldiers, 2 Women, 1 Child, and 16 Natives, from Bombay.

Per Resolution from Arracan:—Capt. M. C. Paul, in Command of a Detachment of the 1st Grenadier Corps; Lieutenant Denton, H. M. B. Marine; Lieutenant R. C. Denkins. 61st Regt.; Lieutenant E. Buckle; Lieutenant H. M. Lawrence, Bengal Artillery; Mr. Donaldson, M. D.; 128 Troops, 20 Followers, 1 Drum Major, and 19 Followers---Servants.

Per Brig Caroline:---Charles Paton, Esq. Governor General's Agent and Sub-Commissioner; Mr. Aldwell, Clerk to ditto, and 13 Followers; Serjeant J. Culf; Serjeant Major James Lawson, and 21 Native Followers.

Per Cashmere Merchant:---Captain J. Dunlop, in charge of the 1st Grenadier Battalion; Lieutenant T. S. Trant; Lieutenant J. Brady; Mr. R. Macan, Survey Department; and 220 Grenadiers.

Per H. C. Schooner Freak:---Messrs. Ballingal and Hickman.

Per Elizabeth from Madras:---Mrs. Duncan; Miss Duncan; W. J. Duncan, Esq. Merchant; P. Pellet, Esq. ditto; Mr. King, ditto; Captain Stephen, Country Service; 6 American Seamen, 3 Americans, and 18 Natives.

DEPARTURES.---May 7th Ships Eliza, A. Dixon, and Medina, D. Briggs, for London.

May 8th Brig Phœnix, E. H. Cliffe, for Rangoon.

Do. Portuguese Ship Confianga, M. [illegible]uz, for Penang, Singapore, and China.

May 9th Ships General Wood, J. Hu[illegible] Alexander, J. J. Denham, for Rangoon.

May 12th Ship Columbus, R. Br[illegible] London.

May 14th H. C. Ship Ernaad, A. Cantorphan, for Rangoon.

Do. French Ship Amphitrite, A. Fruchard, for Bourbon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 13th, Brig Sarah, Captain P. Milne, from Tavoy 29th March.

Do. 17th Ship Ganges, Captain Lloyd, from England 20th January.

Do. 18th Ship William Money, Captain G. Cheine, from Rangoon 8th April.

Do. do. Ship Euphemia, Captain J. Correya, from Cochin 10th May.

Do. do. Bark George, Captain John Foulson, from Quilon 9th May.

Do. 19th, Brig Hope, Captain H. P. Lund, from Coringa the 14th April, and Vizagapatam 15th May.

Do. 20th Brig Dotterell, Captain J. Hunter, from Allepee the 13th May.

Do. 22d, H. M. Ship Arachne, Captain A. Baine, from Rangoon the 1st May.

DEPARTURES.—May 12th, Brig Eliza, Capt. J. H. Dennison, for the Northern Ports.

Do. 20th H. M. Ship Rainbow, Captain the Hon. J. Rous, for Penang and Singapore.

ARRIVALS AT AND DEPARTURES FROM THE PORT OF ST. HELENA.

Jan. 2d, Ship Magnet, Capt. John Todd, from Bombay to London, sailed Jan 3d.

Do. 8th, Ship Lady Kennaway, Capt. T Surflen, from Bombay to London, sailed Jan. 8th.

Do. 14th, Ship Dorothy, Capt. S. Garnock, from Bombay to Liverpool, sailed Jan. 16th.

Feb. 4th, Ship James Sibbald, Capt. J. K. Forbes, from Bambay and the Cape to London, sailed Feb. 4th.

Do. 6th, Ship Simpson, Capt. J. Simpson, from Bombay to London, sailed Feb. 8th.

April 1st, Ship Alfred, Capt. Lamb, from Bombay to Liverpool.

Do. 8th, Ship Sarah, Capt. Tucker, from Bombay to London.

Do. 16th, Ship Maitland, Capt. Studd. from Bombay.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On the 10th Jan. At St. Andrew's, Holborn George Fraser Esq. R. N. Son of the late Major General Fraser of Ashling House near Chichester Sussex, to Emmeline, Eldest daughter of —— Bedford Esq. of Bedford Row, Blumsbury square, London.

BIRTHS.—On Tuesday last, the Lady of the Chief Justice of Bombay, of a Daughter.

On Friday 2d June, at Geo. Norton's Esq. Mazagon, Mrs. B. L. Slater, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Asseergurh, on the 5th May, Lieut. J. G. Thompson, of the 7th Regt. Bombay N. I.

At Ahmedabad, on the morning of the 20th ultimo, of Spasmodic Cholera, Ensign H. S. Bourchier, 4th Regiment N. I. a young and promising officer, whose gentle and conciliating manners had endeared him in the esteem of his Brother Officers who unfeignedly lament being so suddenly deprived of his society.

At his house on Colabah, on Friday the 26th of May last, Thomas Hopkins, Esq. aged 35 years, one of the Solicitors of the Supreme Court, His zeal and talents had distinguished him in his profession, and his strict honour had secured him the unlimited confidence of all those who sought his advice, in private life his conduct was marked with the same honorable feelings; he was manly and generous, and the kindness of his heart often shewed itself in the forbearance with which he exercised the unpleasant duties occasionally devolving on professional men.

At Poona on the night of the 30th, of Spasmodic Cholera, Lieut. Col. R. M. Mackintosh, Commanding the Horse Brigade of Artillery, aged 41, deeply and sincerely regretted by his friends and Brother Officers.

> To the fatal catalogue of victims proscribed by the merciless disease, that is now stalking abroad with a giant's strength, the name of Col. J. A. Wilson has been added to swell the dreadful list, whose loss has been as afflicting and severe as it was awful and sudden.
>
> Without a warning of his day of doom, yet with a mind imbued with a strong sense of true religious feeling, none have borne their mortal agony with more manly fortitude, nor bowed to the unexpected death-blow with more christian resignation.
>
> The deep regret on this melancholy occasion so generally and so unfeignedly expressed by all who knew him, does honor to his memory—respected and beloved in his life, and mourned with the sincerest sorrow at his death, the high respectability of his public, and the unpretending excellence of his private character, his unyielding integrity, his unbounded liberality, his affectionate disposition and gentleness of manner, merit a memorial far beyond words and deserve a tribute which even the grateful recollection of his many virtues and endearing qualities, cannot offer without feeling how unworthy it is of one so honorable, so generous, and so good.

At the Presidency, on Sunday the 28th ultimo, Lieut. Colonel George Midford, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry.

At Poona, on the night of the 30th May, of spasmodic Cholera, Lieutenant Colonel Robt. Mackintosh, Commanding the Horse Brigade of Artillery, aged 41, deepply and sincerely regretted by his Friends and Brother Officers.

At Kavel, on the 2d inst. after a short but severe illness, Pedro de Mello, aged 53 years, nearl 35 of which he served in the Medical Store Department at this Presidency; during which long period he gained the esteem of his superiors by the integrity, intelligence, and zeal which he uniformly displayed in the execution of his duty.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Howrah, on the 8th April, Mr. Joseph Rodrick, to Mrs. N. Belle.

At Colombo, on the 10th April, Mr. James Shortt to Miss Libertina Wilhelmina Van Buneren.

At Patna, on the 1st May, William Henry Lloyd, to Fanny Olivia Eliza, only surviving Daughter of the late Colonel Richard Willoughby.

At Calcutta, on the 6th May, Staff Serjeant Edward Burton Greeson, of the Town Major's Office, Fort William, to Julia, relict of the late Mr. Edward Conway, of the Artillery Regiment.

At Calcutta, on the 12th May, Major George Fraser of His Highness the Rajah of Nagpore's Service, to Miss M. Brietzcke, Daughter of the late George Brietzcke, Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Colombo, on the 28th March, the Lady of Colonel Kimenes, 16th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Kandy, on the 10th April, the Lady of J. Barnett Esq. of His Majesty's Civil Service, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 9th May, Mrs. J. Murray, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 6th May, the Lady of S. Fraser, Civil Service, of a Son.

At Calcutta on the 7th May, Mrs. Francis Beezall, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 8th May, Mrs. W. Cornelius, of a Son.

At Fort William, on the 9th May, the Lady of Captain Timbrell, Bengal Artillery, of a Son.

At Calcutta on the 12th May, the Lady of Lieut. J. B. Robinson, of the 11th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Nusseerabad, on the 25th March, Josiah Ridges, Esq. Superintending Surgeon.

At Futtyghur, on the 31st March, Mr. W. Hyde, of the Invalid Pension Establishment, aged 65 years, 50 of which he had been in the Country.

At Digah, near Patna, on the 1st April, Mary Burton, Wife of the Reverend R. Burton, Baptist Missionary.

At Jaffna, on the 8th April, G. Burleigh, Esq. Surgeon, late 2d Ceylon Regiment, and Sitting Magistrate of Knits.

At Colombo, on the 9th April, Mary, eldest Daughter of Major Morris, His Majesty's 94th Regiment.

At Colombo, on the 9th April, Lieutenant Richard Fisher Fellows, H. Pay H. M. late 4th Ceylon Regiment, and Staff Officer of Koorunagalle.

At Collyottah Factory, on the 17th April, T. C. Bourgide, Esq. aged 69 years.

At Aurungabad, on the 19th April, in the 32d year of his age, Captain Hugh Laird Barnett, 1st Assistant to the Resident at Hydrabad.

At Lucknow, on the 27th April, the Daughter of Mourdant Ricketts, Esq. aged 8 months.

At Caladah, in the district of Backergunge, on the 30th April, Mr. Joseph Martinelly, aged 80 years.

At Arraken, on the 2d May, Captain Tomlinson, 61st Regt. Bey. N. I.

At Calcutta, on the 3d May, M. Meller, relict of the late Captain J. Meller, of the Honorable Company's Military Service.

At Moonghyr, on the 3d May, Henry Oakeley, Esq of the Civil Service, aged 39 years.

In Fort William, on the 5th May, Lieutenant Joseph Hassall, of His Majesty's 67th Foot, aged 30 years.

On board a boat, off Chinsurah, on the 9th May, Mr. John Roots, aged 19 years.

At Calcutta, on the 10th May, Captain H. Bendixen, of Copenhagen, aged 36 years.

At Calcutta, on the 14th May, Beatta Dorithy Hasleby, third Daughter of the late Mr. Richard Hasleby, aged 7 years and 7 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Masulipatam, on the 10th May Lieutenant James Kerr, 2d Mad. European Regiment to Miss J. A. C. Alexander, only Daughter of Mr. A. Alexander, Master Attendant at that Station.

At Secunderabad, on the 13th May, Lieut. and Adjt. Tierney, 4th Extra Regt. to Helen, third Daughter of Major Henry Yards, of this Est.

BIRTHS.—At Tinnevelly, on the 8th May, the Lady of N. W. Kindersley, Esq. of a Son.

On Sunday, the 14th May, the Lady of W. Pritchard, Esq. Third Member of the Medical Board, of a Son.

On Sunday, the 14th May, Mrs. Maria Louisa D'Sena, the Wife of Mr. Edward D'Sena, of a son.

On the 18th May, Mrs. Askin, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Cannanore, on the 3d May, Lieutenant Alexander Read, of His Majesty's 46th Regt. aged 29 years.

On Thursday, the 18th May, the Infant Son of Mr. G. E. Askin.

On the 20th May, Mrs. Louisa Askin, aged 29 years.

EUROPE.

TIMES, FEBRUARY 3, 1826.

The Speech of the Lords Commissioners, in the KING's name, on the opening of the session of Parliament yesterday, throws as little light into the views of Government on the state of the country, and is therefore as little interesting, as could well be imagined. In these respects the document is faultless and unexceptionable. It begins and closes with the embarrassments of commercial life; some of which, it is said, are beyond the reach of legislative provision; others are remediable, or admit of correction, by placing on a more firm foundation the currency and circulating credit of the country.

There is really nothing else in the Speech deserving of notice; and it is rather remarkable, that we should be sent for information on a subject of more lasting importance than all others—namely, the views of Government respecting the Corn Laws—to the speeches of Ministers, rather than to the Royal written communication. From the speech of Lord LIVERPOOL, indeed, in the

House of Lords, we learn that no change is intended on this head during the present Session.

The views of Ministers on the commercial perplexities, and the evils of the paper circulation, will be best learned from the perusal of their speeches, which merit attention. They join in the full reprobation of that bill, by which Country Bankers were allowed to issue small notes, from the issue of which the Bank of England abstained. They deal out no very flattering comments on country banks themselves, as at present constitued; and promise a remedy,—a remedy, indeed, which can hardly be worse than the disease, but cannot, we fear, cure it. Upon all these topics we shall make our remarks to-morrow, when the particulars are more fully before the country, at present only subjoining a summary.

In the Upper House of Parliament Lord KING skirmished in the van of the Opposition, and moved an amendment, which, although not supported by his own party, produced more effect than if it had. His Lordship tacked to the concluding words of the address, a pledge that the House would, in the course of the present session, *revise the system of the corn laws.*

Earl GROSVENOR gave a piece of advice, which it would afford the nation much pleasure to see as faithfully allowed as it has been consistently tendered by the noble adviser—viz. that the KING's Government would be pleased to practise a more strict and rational economy.

Lord TEYNHAM opposed the amendmeut, with the port of one who was conscious that he fought for victorious party. His Lordship, indeed, never minced the matter, but assured us, that "the "agricultural interest must be supported." To be sure it must: but the manufacturing multitude, we presume, are not in duty bound to perish, when the country gentlemen bid them! "Do be hanged, gude "man, to oblige the Laird," was the speech of a highland wife to her husband.

Lord LANSDOWN spoke, merely to reserve the right of speaking more hereafter. His Lordship would not support the amendment, nor oppose the address; but he submitted to Lord LIVERPOOL the expediency of giving some insight into the general character of the measures about to be proposed by Government with regard to the currency.

This called up the KING's First Minister, who did not, in the Parliamentary phrase, blink any branch of the subjects under consideration. The substance of Lord LIVERPOOL's statement was this:—That the distresses of the country were not (by him, at least) unexpected; for that he had not merely taken, but created, an opportunity of predicting in the month of March last, that the wild and reckless speculations then predominant would and must end in ruin to those concerned in them; that the steady peace, and overflowing prosperity of the kingdom, were the true causes of a high price of stock, a reduced rate of interest, and a spirit of enterprise and adventure; that the indiscretion thus compromised must find relief for itself, as Ministers had given abundant warning that no sacrifice of the public resources would be made for those who rushed wilfully upon their own peril; that the measures for rectifying the state of public credit would be—1st, a gradual expulsion of small country notes from circulation; (the noble Lord repeating precisely the fact which we had inserted in this journal a fortnight ago—namely, that the country bank paper, which in 1822-3 was a little more than four millions sterling, in 1825 amounted to more than eight millions; that is, that the issue for the year was exactly doubled; and the outstanding issues of country notes altogether exceeded 19 millions): 2d, the second measure to be introduced by Ministers will be one for breaking up the monopoly of the Bank of England, so far as regards the present restriction upon the number of partners to be engaged in country banks. The reason for this change alleged by the Earl of LIVERPOOL is the inadequacy of the Bank of England to supply henceforth an amount of paper, bearing th same proportion the general business of the kingdom as at its first establishment. "The country," says his Lordship, "has outgrown the capabilities of the Bank." This great Company, however, if so inclined, may set up branches throughout the country, in the competition, if it will, with the new banking companies which a change in the law may set on foot. The evening in the Lords presented nothing else of importance.

As to the proceedings in the House of Commons, though the speeches which were delivered could, from their conciliatory spirit and uniform tendency to one object, be scarcely said to compose a debate, they were considerably animated; and though they contained neither new facts, striking illustrations, nor powerful reasonings, they possessed that best kind of interest which arises from sound sense and honest zeal applied to important topics. There was no attempt at set orations on either side of the house, except those of the mover and seconder of the address; there was no display of party feeling, but every member delivered his sentiments in a plain and business-like manner. The chief topics of discussion, as will be seen by our report, were the late and existing embarrassments in the commercial world,—the policy of the late changes in our commercial laws,—the state of our currency,—and the measures about to be proposed by Government, for giving greater security to the holders of country bank paper, and extending the basis of banking establishments by a relaxation of the Bank of England charter. These subjects were, however, in general, merely touched upon: no details were given of the intended measures, and no member committed himself to the support of any specific plan which Government might bring forward. The only paramount sentiment—the only universal opinion was, that the late crisis was aggravated, if not occasioned, by the operations of the country manufactures of paper credit; and that it is now necessary to adopt some legislative measure respecting country currency, which may prevent a recurrence of the late calamities.

Though we have given a full report of what was said by each member, it may not be uninteresting for such of our readers as have not time to peruse long reports to give a brief outline of the proceedings. Of the speeches of the two honourable gentlemen who moved and seconded the address (one of whom is the son of Mr. WORTLEY, the member for Yorkshire, and the other, we believe, the son of a respectable solicitor in Gray's-inn), little need or can be said. They were both, of course, echoes of the speech and the former in particular was so low an echo that it was scarcely heard in the gallery. They were followed by Mr. BROUGHAM, as the leader of the Opposition, who made some important remarks, which obtained the thanks or called forth the explanations of Ministers. One of these was that the system of free trade, which has been accused of occasioning the severe distress at present experienced in some branches of our manufactures, ought not to be abandoned upon such allegations. The experiment in the silk trade had not failed—it had not even been tried and therefore could not be said to have failed. The distress in this branch of our manufactures had been experienced in a greater degree in 1816, when no intention had been expressed of limiting its monopoly. Giving the Government credit for the wisdom of the principles on which they acted, in relaxing our commercial restrictions, he hoped they would not be induced to abandon them on account of unfounded alarms. In alluding to the foreign policy of the country, the honourable and learned gentleman asked Mr. CANNING if the treaty with Brazil (which was first published in this country by us as a translation from a Rio Janeiro Journal) was an authentic document, and hoped it had been ratified, as it contained articles from which he strongly dissented. He objected particularly to that clause of it which stipulated for the surrender of *traitors*, as it would lead to surrender any person obnoxious to either Government which it might choose to designate by that name. What the hon. and learned Gentleman said with respect to Ireland, will, we hope, have as much effect on His MAJESTY's Ministers as his support of their liberal principles of commerce; and will, we are sure, be read with more attention on the other side of the Channel, than any part of last night's debate. The honourable Gentleman set down by declaring that he would offer no amendment to the address, but begged that he might not be considered as pledged by this vote to support any of the measures to which the address referred.

Mr. ROBERTSON, the member for Grampound, felt himself called upon to deliver his opinions on the state of our trade, and the policy of our new commercial system. Those opinions were not a little singular, and probably will meet with few supporters. He ascribed our commercial distress to the excess of our exports over our imports (which he contended were an absolute loss to the country); and he challenged the President of the Board of Trade to disprove his facts or to resist his conclusions. Since the war we had exported 189 millions' worth of goods over and above our imports, for which we had obtained no return. For thirteen years, from 1797 to 1808, we had exported an annual excess of five millions; and since that time the evil had gradually increased. It was no doubt sufficiently alarming that we should lose so much money by an excess of exports; but it is still more distressing to find, that while our merchants are ruined by exports, our manufacturers, according to the doctrine of the same honourable gentleman, are ruined by imports! No wonder, then, that he blames Ministers for their free trade schemes; for if we are in danger of being ruined by our imports, and are robbed by our exports, the best plan would be to shut our ports against foreigners and to have no foreign trade at all. The honourable gentleman illustrated the dangerous policy and inconsistent conduct of some of the advisers of free trade, by reading their names attached to the direction of a company for encouraging the growth of silk in Ireland. This alarming monopoly of the silk-worm and the mulberry-tree was supported by Mr. HUSKISSON, who blamed the French Imperial Government for forcing the growth of cotton, coffee, and beet-root, in France.

Mr. ROBINSON, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose after this gentleman, and began by answering the challenge to a discussion of commercial principles, which had just been thrown down. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to the main object for which he addressed the house—namely, statement of the intended measures of Government, for the amelioration of the currency alluded to in the Speech from the Throne. Admitting that the issues of country banks may have in some cases encouraged enterprise, and thus have promoted our manufacturing and agricultural prosperity, he declared, with a proper degree of feeling, that for such advantages we ought not to risk the ruin of thousands of families who had been deprived of their daily bread by the imprudent management and consequent failure of such establishments. He expressed a deep regret that, in 1822 some measure was not taken to give security to the holders of their notes. The right hon. gentleman then stated, that the bank of England having since the last discussion, of the question, agreed to surrender that part of its monopoly which restricted the number of partners in banking establishments to six, it was intended to allow chartered banks on a broader basis, similar to those established by the relaxation of the monopoly of the Bank of Ireland.

We must refer our readers to the report of the right hon. gentleman's speech for the details of his plan. He concluded by adverting to two topics in which he was more immediately interested—his prediction respecting the amount of last year's revenue, which he contended was more than fulfilled—and his view of the policy of our new system of commercial law which he declared he would never abandon. The best informed, the most reflecting, and the wisest of those who had given their attention to such subjects, had all concurred in the policy of the late acts; and nothing which he had heard against them had any influence in inducing him to change his opinion. We have not room for pursuing this outline much farther.

After Mr. CRIPPS had made some observations in favour of country banks,—Mr. HUME had taken a wider range of remark on the financial state of the country,—and Mr. JOHN SMITH had pointed out the inconvenience which might accrue to the country bankers, whom the new measure might affect, unless its extent and object were immediately declared, Mr. CANNING rose to answer their statements and objection. The inconvenience mentioned, he contended could not be felt in any very great degree. The Government would not establish, and had it not in its power to establish, banks on the more extended basis. They would form themselves by the surrender of the Bank of England monopoly. The more stable of the country banks would still remain, and might extend their business by an accession of strength, or a consolidation of interests with the new establishments. The house had only three alternatives: either to continue the present system unchanged, which no Member had proposed;—to recommend branch establihments of the Bank of England, which would be equally fatal in their competition with the stable country banks;—or to take advantage of the relaxation of the Bank charter, to form chartered banking companies, which might become rivals of the existing establishments, or amalgamate with them, as the interests of the parties dictate. In replying to Mr. BROUGHAM's question respecting the treaty with Brazil, the right honourable gentleman declared that he concurred in his objection to the article to which Mr. BROUGHAM had alluded, and added, that the convention had been made by our "able negotiator" without instructions from home; that if it had been conformable to the views of Government, this fact would have formed no ground for its rejection; but that being liable to several great objections, it had not been ratified—it was not intended to be ratified—and that the Brazil Government had been apprised of this intention. The right hon. gentleman concluded by announcing to the country gentlemen, that no measure was in contemplation this session for disturbing their security in the monopoly of corn. This annouucement will not be equally satisfactory to our starving manufactures. For what was said in the subsequent part of the debate, we must again refer to our report. It is needless to say that the address was agreed to without a division.

THE TIMES, MARCH 3.

It was yesterday announced that Count LIEVEN, the Russian Ambassador, was this day to set out from London for St. Petersburgh; and there is no doubt of the truth of the statement, so far as it extends. But the accounts hitherto circulated are defective in not assigning the true cause of so unexpected an event, and this confers upon it all its political importance. It has been said that the departure of his Excellency is voluntary, and that he obtained leave of absence to attend the coronation of the EMPEROR. This account, we can assert, is not correct: Count LIEVEN himself does not advance such a pretext for his intended journey; *nor, indeed, does he assign any reason at all.* On the contrary, we can announce, as a fact on which our readers may rely, *that his Excellency has been recalled* in a very sudden and unexpected manner.

This measure of the Russian Government has occasioned no little surprise and regret to our Ministry, who are thus deprived of one confidential channel of communication with the Court of St. Petersburgh.

The Countess LIEVEN, with her family, it is understood, will remain for some time in England. The Secretary of Legation will act as *Chargè d' Affaires.*

BARBAROUS ATROCITY.

(From the Birmingham Journal.)

"The account of an atrocity discovered on the borders of Shropshire, as copied into the *Birmingham Journal* from another paper, is not, in all its particulars, quite correct. The circumstance is no secret, since it is made the general topic of conversation throughout the neighbourhood.

"Muckleston-wood is situate about a quarter of a mile from the Loggerheads public-house, at which the two turnpike roads from Eccleshall to Woore, and from Newcastle to Market-Drayton, cross each other; and the house, which is large and of respectable appearance, is inhabited by two bachelors and a maiden sister, of the name of Smith, and the lunatic is their elder brother. The communication was first made to a Mr. Eld, brother of the magistrate of that name, and he, with the Rev. H. D. Broughton, a magistrate in the neighbourhood, accompanied by the constable of Muckleston, broke into the garret where the lunatic was confined. The cry which he uttered on beholding the light, was that of horror, but it does not appear that he bit the constable; indeed, such was the stench that issued from the room, that the parties could not enter for some time; and when they did so, it was by ascending a pile of filth, which had accumulated to the height of more than a foot. His body is not overgrown, as absurdly stated in the papers, but his beard is about five inches long, his hair hangs about his shoulders, and his nails have grown to a prodigious length, as from a confinement of 15 years may be reasonably supposed.

"Prior to the time of his incarceration, he was so far rational as to drive the cattle and do errands, and could give a direct answer to any plain question, though he now seems to have lost the powers of speech and of reason; his sense of hearing, however, has been proved to continue, by experiments made since his removal to the county asylum at Stafford.

"The poor creature was found in a state which may be considered equivalent to nudity, and was unable to walk erect; his thigh has been broken, and permitted, it is supposed, to re-unite of its own accord; this circumstance must have rendered his situation more deplorable, as he cannot have had any means of procuring sustenance, but that of receiving the provisions furnished him by means of a slide inserted in the partition or wall.

"Mr. Broughton, with becoming humanity, has exerted himself to obtain for the lunatic the the highest legal advice and protection; and it is generally understood that his (Mr. Broughton's) conduct is likely to afford matter for the prolific genius of Mr. Charles Flint, the confidential friend of Lord Stafford Cooke.

"Such are the correct particulars of a case which, to say the least of it, has filled the county of Stafford with astonishment."—*The Times.*

DEATH OF THE ELEPHANT AT EXETER 'CHANGE

This enormous animal, which for many years past has been the pride and boast of the well-known menagerie at exeter 'Change, was on Wednesday afternoon destroyed by order of the proprietor (Mr. Cross), in consequence of its having exhibited strong symptoms of madness. The work of death was accomplished by repeated discharges of musketry.

The elephant was a male animal, and had been an inmate of the menagerie for seventeen years. It was brought from Bombay, where it was caught and about five years old when purchased by Mr. Cross, consequently its present age is about 22. The effect of its unavoidable seclusion had displayed itself in strong symptoms of irritability during a certain season from the first, and these symptoms had been observed to become stronger each succeeding year as it advanced towards maturity. The animal was always kept at this season very low, and also plentifully physicked, for which latter purpose, we are informed, no less than 1 cwt. of salts was frequently administered to him at a time. Notwithstanding, however, these precautions, the animal within the last few days had shown strong proofs of irritability, refusing the caresses of his keepers, and attempting to strike at them with his trunk on their approaching him; also at times rolling himself about his den, and forcibly battering its sides. About one o'clodk on Wednesday afternoon he became more ungovernable than at any former period, and commenced battering the bars of his den with his trunk. These bars are upwards of three feet in girth, and are composed of oak, strongly bound on all sides with iron, and are placed about a foot asunder. For some time they resisted the ponderous blows which he almost incessantly directed against them; but by two o'clock one of them was found to be started from the massive cross beam into which it was mortised; and, as at that time the animal still continued as violent as ever, serious fears began to be entertained lest he should break out, in which event, the amount of damage, or the loss of life which he might occasion, would have been incalculable, there being several lions, tigers, and other ferocious beasts confined in the same apartments, all of which he might have easily liberated; as their dens, although made very strong, would have presented feeble barriers when opposed to his irresistible strength. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the value of the animal was at least 1,000l. Mr. Cross at once determined on having him destroyed, and after some consideration as to the mode in which this should be effected, it was resolved to give him a quantity of corrosive sublimate in a mess

of hay. The sagacity of the animal was however, proof against this attempt, for he no sooner smelt the mixture than he rejected it, and it was therefore determined to shoot him. Accordingly, a messenger was sent to Somerset-house, where two soldiers, as usual, were on guard, who, on a suitable representation being made, were allowed to go over to the menagerie, taking with them their muskets. Several rifle-guns were also obtained from different places in the neighbourhood, and put into the hands of such of the persons about the establishment as had courage enough to remain in the room.—In this manner, in all about fourteen persons were armed, but before commencing operations, it was deemed prudent to secure the front of the den, by passing cords around those bars against which the animal's violence had been principally directed. This having been done, and the muskets loaded, about a third of the party advanced to the front of the den, till within about five yards of the animal, and discharged their pieces at the tender part of the neck below the ear, and then immediately retreated to a recess at the lower end of the room for the purpose of re-loading. The animal, on finding himself wounded, uttered a loud and piercing groan, and, advancing to the front of the den, struck his trunk several times with all his fury against the bars, another of which he succeeded in forcing out of its place. Having in this manner at last exhausted his fury, he became quite, upon which another detachment of the party approached his den, and after firing upon him, retired into the recess as before. The animal, on receiving the fire, again plunged most violently against the front of the den, the door of which he actually lifted from off its uppermost hinge, but was prevented from getting out by the strong manner in which the ropes bound the different bars together. On his becoming more tranquil, preparations were made for firing a third volley, but no sooner were the muskets about to be levelled, than the animal, as if conscious of their being the cause of his wounds, and also of the vulnerable parts against which they were intended to be directed, turned sharp round and retreated into the back of the den, and hid his head between his shoulders. It in consequence became necessary to rouse him, by prieking him with spears, which being effected, the muskets were discharged at him, and although several balls evidently took effect in the neck on this as well as on former occasions, still he did not exhibit any signs of weakness, beyond abstaining from those violent efforts which he had previously made against the front of his den; indeed, from this time he kept almost entirely at the back of the den, and although the blood flowed profusely from the wounds he had received, he gave no other symptom of passion or pain, than an occasional groan or kick against the side of the den.—For about an hour and a half in this manner, a continued discharge of musketry was kept up against him, and no less than 152 bullets were expended before he fell to the ground, where he lay nearly motionless, and was soon despatched with a sword which, after being secured on the end of a rifle, was plunged into his neck. The quantity of blood that flowed from him was very considerable, and flooded the den to a considerable depth.

All danger being now over, the public were admitted (upon payment of the accustomed charge) into the room, and, as might be expected, so great was the excitation which the affair had produced, that the room was kept crowded till a late hour at night, A considerable difficulty is said to exist as to the disposition of the body, the weight of which is nearly five tons, and must of course be removed away piecemeal, unless, indeed, the carnivorous animals confined there should consent to devour it in lieu of the shins and legs of beef with which they are at present supplied. This is the same elephant which, our readers will no doubt remember, was the accidental cause of the death of its keeper, a German, of the name of Tierjen, whose ribs it crushed, about four months back, while in the act of turning round in its den.

Dissection of the Elephant.

On Saturday preparations were made for the dissection of the remains of this animal. In the afternoon pillars of enormous size were erected on each side of the den, to support a strong cross-beam, from which a polley, capable of raising ten tons was suspended. These preparations were nearly completed when a message was sent by Sir Richard Birnie to the proprietor, "that unless the body was removed by Monday morning, Mr. Cross would hear from Sir Richard in a way that he would not like."

On Saturday night a number of butchers were employed in flaying the skin. By ten o'clock on Sunday morning they had completed their operation, and it was removed to the residence of a Mr. Davis, who had purchased it of Mr. Cross for 50l.

At 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, Mr. Brookes, Dr. Waring, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Spurzheim, Mr. Herbert Mayo, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Yarrall, Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, Mr. Bell, and other surgeons, were present.

Mr. Ryals, a naturalist of some repute, was the operator, under the directons of Messrs. Brookes and Morgan. In the first instance the body was turned by ropes fastened to the fore legs, and the carcass being raised, the trunk was cut off and the eyes extracted. An incision was then made down the abdomen, and the abdominal muscles on the uppermost side were removed. The entire contints of the abdomen and pelvis were taken out. The contents of the chest were then removed. This occupied a considerable portion of time. The heart was found to have been pierced by a sharp instrument, and several bullets were extracted from the liver. The flesh was then cut from the bones, and was removed from the menagerie in carts. The professional gentlemen who were present, after the removal of the flesh, declared they never viewed a more beautiful anatomical display. The leg bones were then removed at the knee-joint, and being measured, they were found to be four feet in length from the knee-cap to the back. The thigh-bones were then removed, and being measured, were found to be three feet two inches in length. The greatest difficulty the anotomists said they experienced was in the removal of the hocks, having to cut through an immense thickness of a substance resembling India-rubber. A very singular appearance presented itself in the *acetabulum*, or cavity of the thigh joints. Instead of the usual *mucilaginous* fluid called *synovia*, the parts were lubricated with a white cream. It was remarked by several of the professional gentlemen present, that the appearance of the body denoted the most perfect health. The *interarticular carlilage* (between the joint of the upper and lower jaw) presented a singular appearance. It was two inches in thickness, and was covered with the same kind of substance as the knee-pans. Several balls were also found therein, The bones were not of that extraordinary magnitude which, from the size of the animal, it was supposed they were. From the *spinus* process of one *illum* to the other was four feet. The width from one *acetabulum* to the other was 29 inches. The length of spine ten feet. The operators proceeded to take off the rib bones, the longest of which was three feet six inches. The head was severed from the body; from the forehead to the top of the trunk measured four feet and a half. The girth of the beast, before the skin was taken off, was 19 feet four inches. The length of the head and proboscis, four feet; from the rump to the forehead, 12 feet two inches; from the abdomen to the top of the tail, five feet nine inches. At ten o'clock on Sunday night the dissection was completed. Not fewer than four tons of flesh were carted away during the day, and the stench in the neighbourhood was very offensive.

We almost forgot to mention the enormous size of the heart of the elephant. It was nearly two feet long, and 18 inches broad; and was, when the body was opened, immersed in about five or six gallons of blood.

In the course of Sunday two large steaks were cut from the rump of the elephant, and were cooked. Mr. Brookes ate part; and during the day several other persons, male and female, who partook of them, expressed no disrelish for this novel food; but, on the contrary, declared that it was pleasant to the taste. Bruce, in his Travels states that the Abyssinian hunters deem the flesh of the elephant a rarity, and prefer it to the flesh of most other animals.

For some time past every day has been adding to the mass of misery in Paisley; this week it has increased with more than usual rapidity. Manufacturers who fondly clung to the hope that they would be able to carry on till confidence was restored, are losing heart, or, finding their inability, are discharging their hands as their webs are finished, without respect of persons or work. Weavers, winders, draw-boys, sewers, clippers, and so on, are thus in numbers, daily added to the list of the unemployed. Such is the scarcity of money, that some of the manufacturers have been reduced to the disagreeable necessity of postponing the payments of their workers. It is truly lamentable to see the number of idle people who are sauntering about the streets, or walking in the vinicity of the town.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Rome, Feb 16.—The police continues to arrest all persons carrying prohibited weapons. This lately happened to a young man, the nephew of a rich baker, who had a swordcane. He was sentenced to be led through the city riding on an ass, and then to be sent to the gallies for ten years. The uncle, to prevent the disgrace of the family, offered 60,000 crowns for a commutation of the punishment, but the Government was inexorable, and the sentence was executed in its full extent. Messrs. Jauregi and Aguirre, who lately arrived from Mexico, have no diplomatic character, and have not entered into any negotiation with the Papal Government.

The Times.

On Friday last, the extraordinary circumstance of moving a windmill bodily, with the exception of the stones and wings, was accomplished by transferring one which stood near Wallington, to that remarkable high spot of ground, Nettlebed. With the assistance of a timber carriage and eighteen horses, they had conveyed it to the very bank which surrounds the spot, Windmill-hill, when the axletree gave way, and it actually rolled on the bank, and was, with little assistance, pulled into the field intended to receive it, where it is now to be seen.—*Reading Mercury.*

Among the various tricks which those who live by their wits have reconrse to, to raise a "circulating medium," the following deserves notice:—Two men have been perambulating the villages in East Kent, and, with unblushing effrontery, walked into the various shops, and announced they were "sent by aurhority," to alter their weights & measures according to the new standard. They soon busied themselves for some little time about the weights, &c., and then demanded a fee of ten shillings, which, in most instances, was paid.—*The Mor. Chro.*

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

From the Literary Gazette.

Review of the Efforts and Progress of Nations, during the last five and twenty years.

(Continued from our last.)

Germany has been scarcely less disturbed than France. The theatre of war during the greater part of the last quarter of a century, she has seen all her institutions subverted. All her sovereignties have been changed, either in title, laws, or extent; and if the term *legitimate* is confined to the state of things which existed anterior to the violent convulsions of the last five and twenty years, she has preserved nothing legitimate. But France has produced her own revolutions; Germany has yielded to those of others. Instead of advancing, therefore, she has retrograded. At the commencement of the present century, every state was endeavouring to correct its institutions; to imbue them with a little more liberty, a little more security. Every government was anxious to deserve that love of its subjects, which, in a common danger, constitutes its sole force. The people, confiding in their princes, and receiving their confidence in return, were advancing in concert with them, slowly but surely. Extraordinary activity pervaded the universities. It was by the acquisition of science, by the developement of intelligence, that the German nation was desirous to establish its dignity. The greatest latitude was allowed in the means of instruction. Still more, the universities were a political power; it was they who, having enlightened and directed the public opinion, assumed the duty of declaring it. The press (except on questions directly political) was almost absolutely free: and the spirit of association which existed in Germany, and which the sovereigns of that country had greatly encouraged, gave to the opinions of the philosophical an immediate operation over those of the mass of the people. All is now changed: fear has been substituted for affection, as the principle of obedience; morals have been attacked by the encouragement given to spies and informers; and still more by the great and public examples of breach of faith, which have proved beneficial to the violators. The spring of study has been broken; the universities have been fettered; the press is enslaved; the associations have been punished as crimes against the state; the ancient constitution, irregular certainly, and often barbarous and requiring reform, has been suppressed without any substitute. Nevertheless, that constitution set bounds to absolute power; accustomed sovereigns to talk of liberty; guaranteed the rights of the electors, the princes, the prelates, the nobility, and the free towns. Henceforth there will be no rigts to guarantee. Germany has ceased to contain a nation. Nothing is there seen but princes more or less feeble or potent; more or less trembling on their thrones, from the fear either of their subjects or of their neighbours. The ancient country of war and politics, weighs no longer in the balance of Europe.

Italy has been more unfortunate than Germany. In the course of these five and twenty years, Italy was justified in conceiving the most noble expectations. Emerged from the torpor and from the effeminate corruption in which she had forgotten her slavery, it was by the acquisition of military character and patriotism, that she raised herself to the possession of other virtues; it was by entering on the science of government that she became sensible of the value of study, and gave an impulse to the intelligence with which her people are so eminently gifted. In the midst of this period, her regime was changed, but she did not lose her hopes; for in order to obtain the co-operation of the people, it had been solemly promised to them that they should partake of the progress of the age. That promise having been forgotten, two revolutions spread to the extremities of Italy. In the midst, however, of these popular convulsions (always terrible) amelioration of the Italian character was perceptible. Their revolutions were accomplished without any effusion of blood, without pillage, without insult, without violence. In both, the presumptive heir of the throne put himself at the head of the reformers; and if this double experience ought for ever to dissuade nations from royal revolutions, it also proves that the Italians know how to unite gratitude for the past with hope for the future. In the struggle in which Italy afterwards engaged with foreigners, the retrograde system prevailed. Italy was severely punished for her wishes and her exertions. Her proscribed citizens have fled into all the countries of Europe. They were men remarkable for their intelligence, for their virtue, for the sacrifices which they had made to the happiness of their countrymen; they were noblemen who had devoted their fortune and their talents to the introduction of manufactures, to the establishment of schools, to the publication of scientific journals. Military commissions, and, more dreadful still, commissions of police, have destroyed all legal protection, and have spread terror over all classes of the people. Morals have been attacked by the example of contempt of oaths, by the encouragement given to informations, and to domestic treachery, and by the disposition which has been excited to forget public evils in dissipation and vice, intelligence has been attacked by the suppression of all means of instruction, by the proscription of foreign books, by the mutilation of those which are published in the country; the liberal sciences and the liberal arts have been likewise exposed to the animosity which has assailed liberal sentiments. Nevertheless, we think. that in the midst of these frightful disasters, Italy is in a progressive state. Institutions have been corrupted, but reason has been enlightened. Power is desirous that the people should go back, but they advance. There is more misfortune, there is more oppression, but there is more virtue, information, and patriotism in Italy, in 1825, than there was in 1800.

The fate of Spain is much more dreadful. This proudest of nations had become intoxicated with the applause of Europe for its resistance to Napoleon. Beyond the Pyrenees, fanaticism united with the love of liberty in defence of the country. In the rest of Europe the partisans of the two systems, progressive and retrograde, celebrated in concert the success which the Spaniards owed more to their climate and their poverty, than to their talents and courage. All the passions were excited in the Peninsula; but they obeyed two opposite impulses. Spain could neither repose under its ancient barbarism, under the reign of every abuse, and steeped in every ignominy, nor could it advance; so completely were the different classes of the people disunited. Nevertheless she tried a revolution. It was sullied by no crime; but it was distinguished by no great national exhibition of talent or capacity. That class alone which had already advanced, wished to advance further; the great mass, which had been kept for ages in a state of ferocity, ignorance, and dependence, repelled with stupid horror the progress of morals, intelligence, and freedom. The populace never comprehend the advantage that results from the enjoyment of these benefits; and, therefore, those who engage in a revolution, ought, above all things, to secure them; but in Spain they had not retained the means to do so. Confounding the equilibrium by which institutions are maintained, with the power which founds them, they had annihilated the government which they did not dare seize; they had enchained the prince without reserving any mode of satisfying the people. As soon as they were attacked they were vanquished, because they were not backed by the nation; and that populace which they were ignorant how to gain, now lords it over them. Let us not deceive ourselves. Spain has at the present moment arrived at that period of the French revolution which we must ever regard with horror; at the reign of all that is most abject and ferocious in the nation; but she has arrived at it by a route opposite to that which the French pursued. The tyranny of the lowest class is the result of a counter-revolution, effected by the King's ministers, under the pretext, and doubtless with the intention of serving the royal cause. They talk of a furious *camarilla*; it has only the fury of baseness. The understrappers of the court, sensible of their own nothingness, sought every where for strength. They could find none but in the stupid fury of the populace. On the populace they were willing to rely for support; the populace they flattered; they boasted of partaking of the passions of the populace; but it is doing the *camarilla* too much honour to call it impassioned; it is what it has always been, intriguing, and abjectly submissive to the power of the day; and that power it well knows inhabits no longer the palace, but is in the market places.

The triumph of the advocates of retrogression in Spain, has, however, been so complete, that they are alarmed at it themselves. All that was formerly held in respect has been degraded. Religion has suffered a dishonour from which it had hitherto been saved; it is considered as an auxiliary of the police, and the depositories of the secrets of confession are required to communicate to government the secret thought of their penitents. It is strange that the Court of Rome has not protested against this sacrilegious ordinance; for never was there a more fatal blow aimed at its power. Terror is prevalent in Spain; proscriptions are every where de-

manded, instead of judgments; and the government only repeats the language of ferocious aud factious chiefs.

But whatever regret we may feel at the fate of these three illustrious nations, let us not on that account despair of human nature; let us not despair even of those nations themselves. Human nature is advancing, while those nations recede; it will continue to advance, and will at length draw them into its train.

The example of England alone would be sufficient to re-animate our hopes; of England, who has so nobly placed herself at the head of the progressive movement of the human mind; of England, who teaches us how the advance of freedcm, morals and information may be united with all the established institutions, with all the most deeply-rooted habits of subordination. Let us not listen to those morose beings, who, amidst a thousand brilliant qualities can perceive nothing but faults; let us not listen to those, who, mistaking their jealousy for patriotism, think to elevate France by depreciating her rival. Little indeed have we profited by the events which we have witnessed, if we have not learnt that nations have ceased to be rivals; that, having but one sole interest, one sole struggle, namely, with those who would compel them to retrograde, the progress of their neighbours is the commencement of their own triumph.

England, on her part, has but tardily acquired this lesson of the present age. Her cabinet, attaching itself to the ancient policy, from which so many statesmen find it difficult to withdraw themselves, endangered the country by listening to the absurd and immoral maxims of rivalry. For a long time it acted on the persuasion that the enemies of the enemies of England were therefore the friends of England; and hence at Waterloo the reins of Europe escaped from the hands of England. The evening before that battle, the English were the chiefs of the coalition; the morning after that battle, they were only its payers. Allies of twenty years gave the British cabinet to understand, that, having no further occasion for its aid, they no longer cared for its advice.

It was then, it was under the burden of an enormous debt, contracted much more for others than for herself, it was in the midst of a commercial revolution which menaced the destruction of her wealth, that England exhibited the resources possessed by a nation which had never ceased simultaneously to cherish knowledge, liberty, and virtue. The sceptre of Europe, which she thought she held, crumbling in her grasp, she seized in lieu of it the torch with which she is now enlightening the rest of the universe. Asia, Africa, and America, are partakers of the general civilization, and it is to England that they owe the blessing.

We may observe in England excessive inequalities of rank and fortune, corruption of elections, the unceasing influence of ministers, the enormous expense of law-suits, which in a manner interdicts the poor from obtaining justice; but never let it be said that England has lost her liberty. We are far from denying the existence of abuses; we are far from desiring the postponement of their correction: the reforms which have already taken place make others still more necessary; they render still more striking the contrast between the ruins of ancient barbarism, and the structures of an age of intelligence. But, such as she is, England holds the first rank among nations, by her union of freedom, knowledge and virtue, by her long enjoyment of those benefits, by the progress in all three which she has never ceased to make, by that empire of public opinion which every day becomes more powerful, by that attention to national education which is every day calling upon more numerous classes of the people to instruct themselves in the interests of their country, to form, with respect to those interests, wishes conformable to reason and virtue, and frankly to manifest their wishes. Not only is England freer than she was five and twenty years ago; but she comprehends liberty better, she is desirous to make a wiser use of it, she is in a condition which renders her capable of its continual increase.

The smallest states of Europe:—Sweden whose government can never obtain forgiveness for its novelty by uniting itself intimately with the people; Holland, which endeavours to harmonise fine and ancient recollection with recent experience; Switzerland, astonished at having slumbered for five centuries after such generous efforts—all are animated by a progressive impulse; but perhaps it is not safe for the feeble to manifest the advantage they possess over the strong, or to show how unequiocally their example confirms the truth, that liberty, intelligence, and virtue, are closely united and that the cultivation of one compels the cultivation of the others.

The colossus that weighs down Europe is itself in a progressive state. Russia behold the increase, with prodigious rapidity, not only of the number of its inhabitants, but of their riches, their knowledge, their moral feeling and even their rights. In the state of absolute barbarity and ignorance in which this nation was plunged, it was impossible suddenly to confer upon it the enjoyment of the civilized people. Precipitation would be dangerous, even in conceding his rights, to the citizen; but it is a reproach which all governments deserve the least of any. Nevertheless information is quickly spreading in Russia, and it is favoured by the government; the nobility, be their enrergies, their studies, and their travels, associate themselves with the advance of Europe; the peasantry have been enlightened in their turn by the friction which they have experienced; as soldiers they have traversed Europe, they have learnt to appreciate the advantages of civilization and refinement: on returning to their homes, they have led thither thousands of French, Itatian, and German prisoners, who have echoed the name of liberty in their ears. On the other hand, the government, by a hazardous experiment, is forming in its military colonies, a class of individuals who will have rights, and power to assert them. Morality will follow the progress of all this intelligence. It is in that respect, no doubt, that the Russians are most in arrear, but if the gardual enfranchisement of the people should be accomplished, the time is not far distant when the civil, military, and judicial administration of Russia will cease to be the most venal in the world.

Notwithstanding its interior progress, Russia has several times employed its strength and its credit to second and hasten the retrograde movements of other nations. It has been misled by a false policy; and powers more advanced than Russia in the career of knowledge have not been exempt from similar errors. Civilization may yet for some time dread the armies of Russia; but even on their improvement the hopes of humanity may be built; for it will ultimately prove the improvement of moralily and liberty. Eventually, the Russians will become really an European people and it will no longer be in the power of caprice to employ them in extinguishing all knowledge, freedom, and virtue.

At length, Greece belongs to Europe; that glorious Greece which, groaning under the most shameful and cruel oppression, first sought its *virtue* in the sacrifice of all its interests to the preservation of Christianity—its *knowledge*, in an intercourse with the European nations, and which will owe to both its *liberty*. Greece proves to us that the days of heroism are not over; and that the weakest nations, when their will is determined, are mistresses of their fate. What, then, do those mean who entertain wishes hostile to Greece? Would they encourage apostacy? It is recompensed by the Turks, who grant the apostate absolution for his crimes, and the inheritance of his Christian relations whom he despoils;—who admit him to honours and power. Would they behold the sons and daughters of the Greeks remain at the mercy of the Turks, the ministers and victims of their infamous debancheries? Do they wish that commerce the sole mode of acquiring riches in Greece, should continue to be debased by the avidity and perfidy with which the Greeks reproach one another, and to which they have been reduced by excessive oppression? Do they wish that, all other paths to heroic achievements being closed, the only possible courage should be that of *klephets* or robbers? Would they see all distinction between justice effaced from the minds of the people, by the venality of every Turkish judge? Is it the moral or is it the intellectual condition of the Greeks that they would preserve? The Greeks are the most ingenious people on the fact of the earth: it is to their ancestors that we owe all we know, all we are; but since they have been overwhelmed by the government which is now endeavouring to destroy them, they have not added a single discovery to the mental riches of the human race; they have not made a single step in the most simple sciences---in medicine, in chemistry, in natural history; they have no longer any literature, any universities, any schools. And how indeed was it possible that they could accomplish any thing for the common benefit of mankind? They have been driven out of the bounds of civilization, they have not been permitted to retain the knowledge of which the meanest man among us is in possession.

(*To be continued.*)

The Country Curate.

Chap. II.

The Poacher.

Having thus made my reader in some degree acquainted with Simon Lee and his family, I proceed at once to detail the circumstances which alone, when I took up the pen, I had intended to detail. Simon had been an inhabi-

tant of his cottage on the moor upwards of twenty years before I came to the parish. The fits of sickness already hinted at had come and gone [illegible] long ago, and the habits consequent upon them were all entwined in his very nature, so as that nothing could remove them. In fact, Simon had ceased to be regarded by any of his neighbours with an eye of pity; for his misfortunes were all forgotten. Whilst his poaching propensity continuing in full vigour all men spoke of him with abhorrence.

One of the first acts of a country clergymen, after he has settled himself in the spot where his duties lie, is, at least ought to be, to call upon the whole of his parishioners, rich and poor; and to make himself acquainted, as well as he can, with their respective characters and circumstances. In prosecuting these inquiries, he is of course liable to be imposed upon according as neighbours chance to live on good or bad terms with one another; for it very seldom happens, I am sorry to say, that the poorer classes speak of their acquaintances, except from the dictates of prejudice, either for or against them. Then every prudent man will hear all that is said, and remember it; but he will use it only as the mariner uses his log-book; he will take it as a guide in the mean-while, but make large allowances for the possibility of being deceived. In the case of Simon, I found this caution peculiarly necessary. To whomsoevor I put a question respecting the inhabitant of the cottage on the moor, the answer was invariably the same;—"We know but little of him, sir, for, he neighhbours with no one; but they say he is a desperate fellow." By the farmers again I was told of his extreme insolence, whilst Sir Harry's game-keeper, who attend my church, assured me "that he was the most troublesome rascal in all the country." So, thought I, here is a pretty sort of a person with whom I am to come into contact. But I remembered the lesson given to me by my good father, and under the idea that he really was a very watched character, I resolved to spare no labour to effect his reformation.

The first time I visited Simon was in the month of October. As I was anxious to see and converse with the man himself, I delayed my stroll till the sun had set, and hours of labour were passed; them, fully anticipating a disagreeable interview, I sallied forth. Half an hour's walk brought me to his hovel. I confess that the external appearance of it by no means induced me to doubt the civil rumours communicated from so many quarters; but appearances, I recollected, were often deceitful, so I determined to suspend my judgment till better grounds should be given for forming it. I accordingly knocked at the door a rough voice called to come in; I pushed it open, and entered. Let me describe the *coup d'œil* as it then fell upon me.

Stepping over a sort of oaken ledge, perhaps three or four inches in height, I found myself in a large apartment, the floor of which was earthen, and full of inequalities. The apartment in question occupied the better part of the basement of the house; that is to say, it took in the whole of the lower story except an scullery and coalhole, partitioned off at one of the extremities, by a few rotten boards. There was no want of light here; for though the better part of each window was stuffed, as I have already described, there being two casements, besides a door on one side, and a like number on the other, besides various fissures in the wall, the crevices capable of admitting the sun's rays were greatly more abundant than may usually be seen in the English poor man's dwelling. The room was low in the roof, in proportion to its size. The walls originally white-washed were of a dingy brown; on the right hand as you entered, was the fire-place—a huge orifice—in the centre of which stood a small rusty grate having a few sticks burning in it, and a pot boiling above them. On one side of this grate, and within the cavity of the chimny, set Simon. At his feet lay a lurcher, a spaniel and two ragged black terriers; and he himself was busy twisting a wire, no doubt for some useful purpose. His wife (originally I have been told, a pretty woman, but now a hard-favoured slatternly dame) leaned over the pot, and was in the act of brushing off such particles of a handful of salt as adhered to her palm. The children, one apparently about five, the other about seven years old, were rolling in the middle of the floor, in a state but few degrees removed from nudity; whilst a taller girl, whose age I should guess about thirteen, dandled an infant in her arms beside an opposite window.

Such was the general aspect of the room, and the disposition of the family, when I entered. With respect to furniture, I observed a small deal-table, four chairs, rush-bottomed once upon a time, but now greatly in need of repair, a stool or two, a little arm-chair, with a hole in its seat, and a long bench or form. But there were other implements to be seen more attractive than these. On the beam which ran through the middle of the ceiling, was suspended a long fowling-piece; there were cranks near it for two others, but at present they were empty. A large game-bag, dyed all sorts of colours with blood and grease, hung upon a nail in the wall opposite to me; beside it were two flew-nets, such as fishermen use when they drag drains or narrow streams; and a third, of longer dimensions fit for use in a pond or a lake, was thrown across the boarding which separated the apartment from the coal-hole. Three or four shot-belts dangled over the fire-place; whilst several pairs of strong mud-boots, leathern gaiters, hob-nailed shoes, &c. &c. were scattered at random in the different corners of the room.

The dogs, whose growling had been sufficiently audible even previous to my knock upon the door, no sooner eyed me, than with one accord they sprung to their legs, barking angrily, and showed every tooth in their heads, as if prepared to pounce upon me. They were, however, in admirable training. Simon had only to raise his finger, giving at the same time a low whistle, when they dropped down, as if they had been shot, and remained, belly to the ground, without moving limb or tail, during the whole of my visit. I could not pity the unfortunate country gentleman, into whose presence these dogs, with their master, should make their way.

It was easy to discover from the demeanour of all present, that Simon had been little accustomed to receive visits from the minister of his parish. Both he and his wife appeared utterly confounded at the vision which now stood before them. The wire which he had been twisting was hastily dropped, he rose from his seat, and uncovering his head, stood staring as if he had seen a spirit. In like manner the housewife seemed rooted to the spot which she occupied when I raised the latch, and the noise of very children ceased, as if by magic. I had actually advanced as far as the chimney-corner before my parishioner recovered himself, or found tongue enough to request that I would be seated.

It was not long, however, before Simon and I found ourselves mutually at ease, and the prejudices under which I laboured respecting him began to give way. He was civil, without meanness; respectful, without exhibiting the most remote approximation to cringing; and honestly yet manfully, professed to be flattered by the marks of attention which I paid him. "You are the first minister that ever darkened these doors, said he;" and the only gentleman that has condescended to notice old Simon Lee, since he became poor and friendless. I am glad to see you sir, I liked your discourse last Sunday much; but, thank God, want nothing from you except your good-will."

"And that you shall have, my friend," replied I; "but they tell me. Simon, that you do not lead exactly the sort of life that you ought to lead. How comes it, that men's tongues seem so free, when you are the subject of their talk?"

"Indeed, sir, replied Simon, "that is more than I can tell. I know very well that I am no favourite here; and why? because I hate gossiping; because I fancy myself as good as any of them; because I sometimes speak my mind, & will not always run into the mud when a farmer or his horse chances to be in the middle of the way. But judge for yourself, sir. Try me, and if you find me a thief or a rogue, then turn your back upon me.

"But you are a poacher, Simon; and poaching, you know, is against the laws of your country."

"So it is, sir," was the reply, "and I am very sorry for it: but is it against the law of the Bible? I have read that book through more than once, and I cannot see that a poor man is there forbidden to kill the creatures which God has made wild, and given up as a sort of common possession to all. I know man's laws are against me, and I have felt their severity before now; but I go by the law of my Maker, and as long as I do that, I care for no man.

"But God's laws are against you also. We must submit to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake; and to the game-laws among the rest."

"So I have been told," answered Simon; "yet the very persons who persecute me most severely for occasionally killing a hare or a pheasant, are continually violating the laws in matters quite as serious. Why, there is not a magistrate upon the bench against whom I could not *peach*, for purchasing India handkerchiefs for himself, and French gloves and stockings for his ladies. I do not blame them for that, not I; I see no reason why all these things should not be within the reach of every man who can afford to pay for them; only, I say, let them wash their own hands clean of breaking the laws of the land, before they are so severe upon a poor man like myself, if he catch a head of game now and then to fill his children's bellies. Besides, if they had left me

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to rear these young ones on my father's farm, they never would have found me cross them, let them do what they would."

The conversation being continued in this strain for some time, and no effect produced upon the poacher's sentiments, I gradually changed the subject, and led him to talk of other things, such as I deemed most likely to betray him into a disclosure of his real character in the common occurrences of life. The result of the whole was, that I rose to quit his house, full rather of compassion than of any other feeling. I was conscious that he had in him, at least the elements of a good member of society; and if these were somewhat deranged by the preponderancy of an illegal habit, I could not, in my own mind, avoid blaming for it, not only the proprietor of his little farm, who had so rudely ejected him from his home, but the parishioners at large, who originally drove him to it by the needless severity of their manner, when want and sickness first urged him to apply for relief. I learned from him, that neither he nor his son had any regular employment. "People are afraid of us," he said, "God knows why; and yet, sir, there is not one among them who will deny, that both Joe and I do a good day's work when we can get it, and that we are always ready to undertake any job that may be offered." I was at the time in want of some one to assist me in laying out the grounds about the vicarage, and planting the churchyard; I engaged Simon on the moment, and I never had cause to repent of the measure during the whole time that he was in my service.

I have said, that Simon's eldest son had attained his twenty-third year at the period when our acquaintance commenced. He was a well-grown, powerful youth; not handsome, certainly, but straight, broad shouldered, full chested, and five feet ten inches high without his shoes. It was not often that Joe Lee mixed in the sports of the village youths; for, brought up as he had been, he was shy, or, as the neighbours called it, proud, like his father; but, when he did join their meetings, there was not a lad among them all that could heave the bar, bowl, bat, or run against him. In wrestling, too, he was unrivalled; and as to shooting, when Shrove Tuesday come round, Joe saved many a devoted dung-hill cock, by challenging his companions to shoot at penny-pieces, or small single stones thrown into the air. Generally speaking, indeed, he never strove at any game without gaining the prize, for he was prudent enough never to attempt anything of which he had not some previous knowledge.

It chanced that, about a year and a half after the interview above racorded, the young men of the parish met, as their custom was, on a certain holiday, to play their match at cricket, and to try their skill in foot-ball, racing, and other athletic sports. To these meetings, by the way, I never failed to give my countenance. For the most part I stood by till one or two contests came to a close; and by thus proving to them that religion is no enemy to mirth as long as it exceeds not the bounds of moderation, I have good reason to believe that I put a stop to many a drunken brawl. Such meetings, at least, I was assured, had invariably ended, during my predecessor's time, in riot and intemperance; in mine, I can safely say, that the instances were rare indeed, in which the slightest deviation from strict sobriety and good fellowship occurred. As ill luck would have it, however, a violent quarrel arose this day between Joe Lee and another person: and as the quarrel ended not where it began, but led to very serious consequences it may be proper to state how it originated, and to what height it was immediately carried.

Our Squire had lately added to his establishment a new game-keeper, a blustering hot-headed native of Yorkshire. This person having been worsted in a variety of games, in which he appeared to consider himself an adept, finally challenged any man upon the common to shoot with him, for a wager, at a number of sparrows which he had brought in a cage for the purpose. The challenge was accepted by Joe. The number of birds to be let loose was a dozen a-side, and the parties were to take the alternate shots, whether they chanced to be fair or cross. Both men were noted as excellent marksmen—a great degree of interest was accordingly excited on the occasion; and though the majority of those present wished well to Joe Lee, simply because he was a man of Kent, and not a Yorkshireman, there were not wanting numbers who backed the keeper to the customary extent of a pint, or a quart of ale. The preparations for the match were soon made—the umpires took their stations; and a trap being formed at the distance of thirty paces from the sportsmen, the sparrows were removed to it from the cage, one by one.

The first fire fell by lot to Joe, and it was successful, he killed his bird. The keeper was equally fortunate when his turn arrived. Thus they went on, displaying an extraordinary precision of aim, till the fifth fire came round; Joe's took effect; the bird at which the north-countryman shot, flew off untouched. A shout was of course raised by Joe's backers; whilst those of his opponent were porportionably downcast. It soon happened, however, that the rivals were again on an equal footing; Joe missing and the other killing. And now each had but a single charge reserved; each, too, had missed but once; consequently each could count ten dead sparrows for eleven shots. This fire must therefore decide the match. You might have heard a pin drop upon the very grass, when the trap being raised the little bird rose in air, and Joe, with one leg advanced somewhat before the other, followed it with his gun. He fired. The sparrow soared up for a moment, and dropped perfectly dead, just within distance. I looked at the game-keeper at this moment, and observed that his knees trembled; he was flurried beyond measure, and the consequence was, that the shot flew harmless, and the bird escaped. Instantly the shouts of the Kentish men rent the air, and I quitted them, having seen Joe, whose shyness and pride were both for the moment forgotten, elevated upon the shoulders of a couple of lusty youths, and commencing his triumphal march round the common. Perhaps it is to be regretted that I had not remained amongst them a little longer: had I done so, in all probability matters would not have taken the turn they did.

Chagrined and irritated at his defeat, the keeper mixed no more in the amusements of the day, but sitting down in a booth, swallowed large potations of ale and spirits, [illegible] often the resource of the uneducated classes against the pangs of disappointment or sorrow. As the liquor began to take effect, the man became quarrelsome. He accused Joe, who having successfully finished a foot race, rested upon a bench near with foul play. He insisted that the eleventh bird fell out of bounds; and being corrected in that particular by a reference to his own umpire, he changed his mode of attack for another annoyance. The poaching propensity of Joe's father, his pride, & his poverty, were thrown in the son's teeth. Joe bore it; not without a struggle—but he did bear it. Encouraged, probably, hy the calmness of his rival, the keeper next began to vent his spleen upon Joe's dog. One of the ragged terriers of which I have already spoken, belonged, it appeared, to Joe, and it seldom left his heel, let him go where he would. On the present occasion it lay beneath the form on which its master sat perfectly quiet and inoffensive. "It is a d—d shame that such fellows as you should be allowed to keep dogs," said the surly keeper, giving at the same time a violent kick to the unoffending animal. "If I was master, I would have them all shot; and by G— the first time I see that brute self-hunting on our land, he will shall have contents of this piece in his stomach." Still Joe kept his temper, and parried the attack the best way he could; but his blood was boiling, and it only wanted a little more provocation to bring matters to an issue. "Will you wrestle a fall, you ——?" cried the keeper, rising and throwing off his jacket. "With all my heart," exclaimed Joe; "and don't spare me, for, by the Lord I don't mean to spare you." To it they went; and after a few severe tugs the keeper was thrown heavily. He rose with considerable difficulty, and complained grievously of his head; staggered, and fell again to the ground. Immediately some of the lads ran to his assistance; he was black in the face. They undid his neckloth, threw water upon him, but all to no purpose. His limbs quivered convulsively, his eyes opened and shut once or twice, a gasp, a rattle in his throat, and he was a corpse! A quantity of blood gushing from his nose and mouth, gave evidence of some severe internal injury; whilst the only word uttered by himself, "My head, my head," seemed to imply, that a concussion of the brain had occasioned it. Let the injury, however, be where it might, it was a fatal one; for when the medical assistance arrived which was promptly sent for, life was wholly extinct.

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